

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

At the North

There is considerable agitation and uprising, and many and vehement denunciations of Lincoln. Men show their hands more boldly, and dare say things against the administration and the conduct of the war, that, apparently, they would have been afraid to have said a moment ago. As for the agitation and vehement denunciation of Lincoln and Lincolnism, that is going to be taken with many measures of deduction and does not at all indicate his defeat; but if he should be defeated, will the entire heel up upon him, pending the election, affording him a chance to re-elect him, and his party may be defeated; that is, presumably, for argument sake, that they are to be defeated. We all know the claim that always accompanies a president, but election at the North, which used to accompany it here, although it was established and modified by the character and circumstances of the people. We all know that even in times of great importance of nothing like the gravity or vital importance of those now before the election, the North and the South, the denunciation of the "fugitives" by the "cavaliers" of those having possession of the ship by the "steering to have possession of them" has been more vehement than anything that we have seen in any of the Northern papers, or come from them. It is evident that it is only over two months before the election for a majority to Abraham Lincoln comes off at the North, and in reflecting you will cease to attach much importance to districts of the press, or the interests of stamp orators who want to step into the ship, the stamp-making shoes, of the party in power.

That "for political purposes" men will say anything is a matter with which we are all too well acquainted to attach much importance to it, but that they should dare to say things now, in despite of the terrors of martial law, is a matter of some significance. It is a matter of some significance that Yamamoto, returning home in defiance of the sentence that exiled him, should dare to be in the harbor of Halifax and her character could be ascertained, the United States Consul telegraphed to Washington, "Lord Seward; Mr. Seward applied to Lord Lyons; Lord Lyons telegraphed instructions to Halifax, and the result was the ineffectual treatment officially meted out to the Tallahassees. But there seemed to give token of serious weakness on the part of the Lincoln Administration. In my other point of view the movements at the North are not to be blamed either in force or character. They are not given to the public political notice. The excitement may be deep although not broad. Up to this point, with other things, the doings of the present would largely throw some light

Burgo P. C. Alexander, of Harpwell, Maine, scuttled Aug. 16th, 1864.
Schooner Leopold, of Boston, scuttled Aug. 16th, 1864.
Schooner Pearl, of Friendship, Maine, burnt Aug. 16th, 1864.
Schooner Sarah Louisa, of Jones Port, Me., burnt Aug. 16th, 1864.
Schooner Magnolia, of Friendship, Me., burnt Aug. 16th, 1864.
Schooner North America, of New London, Conn., scuttled Aug. 17th, 1864.
Brig. Neva, _____, scuttled Aug. 17th, for \$17,500.
Schooner Joshua Acorn, _____, burnt Aug. 18th, 1864.
Schooner John, _____, burnt Aug. 18th, 1864.
Schooner Sea Flower, _____, burnt Aug. 18th, 1864.
Brig. Ioan, _____, burnt Aug. 20th, 1864.

This far does our record extend. We might have published many things before in reference to the Tallahassees, and to other vessels, but have refrained from prudential consideration of a public character. We begin to think, however, that our reticence is perfectly well-suited, and can only result in subjecting us to the imputation of slowness. For instance, we at the port of Wilmington were keeping the most perfect silence, for the reasons above stated, we clip the following from the Goldsboro Journal of the 20th:

The Tallahassees.

Writing the "stern Yankee nation" is expending its strength in running after the "Pirate Tallahassees" we had the pleasure yesterday of spending a few hours pleasantly with our gallant commander, Capt. John Taylor Wood. We beg to acquaint her purasers that Capt. Wood is a man of great energy and ability, and a man who, as you entered Wilmington Friday morning last, is surely sleepy Yankees know him, after destroying thirty to forty Yankee vessels and in the best possible plight. By the time this reaches the enemy's eye, they will have been to take with them, what landed, all their clothing and other personal property—chromometers excepted, which are kept as trophies, in their possession at the time of seizure.

Sig. Matters.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY.

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At half past five o'clock, a.m., on Thursday, a grand salute was fired from the enemy's fleet and land batteries, and for the remainder of the day, the entire squadron off this harbor was gaily decked with flags. It is supposed that this glorification was in consequence of the news of Farragut's success at Mobile; but this is mere conjecture.

The sum of the firing for the last twenty-four hours is as follows: Morris Island batteries at Fort Sumter 191 shots; Sullivan's Island batteries at Morris Island 190 shots; Battery Wagner at Sullivan's Island 75 shots; Battery Wagner at Batteries Simkins and Cheves 42 shots; and Batteries Simkins and Cheves at Battery Gregg 32 shots.

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him that the vessel could not be permitted to remain here longer than twenty-four hours, so that it is very probable she will leave here some time this morning; but of course we know nothing of her destination, but it is evident she will pursue the object of the mission for which she was equipped. One of the officers affirmed that the statements contained in the Federal papers to the effect that the captain of the cruiser exercised much cruelty to those who fall in his power, has not a shadow of foundation in fact, and alleged that, upon the contrary, the comfort of the captured persons is invariably attended to as far as the circumstances of the case will permit. The crews of captured vessels, we say, are always permitted to take with them, what landed, all their clothing and other personal property—chromometers excepted, which are kept as trophies, in their possession at the time of seizure.

At the North.

The pleasure of hearing good news was enhanced by the prevalence of unpleasant rumors which had somehow got about the evening before, indicating a Confederate reverse at the same place and at the time reported that is, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant. Perhaps the pride of our people in this triumph of the Confederate arms was not lessened by a knowledge of the fact that the troops by whom it was achieved were all North Carolinians.

NOT MUCH.—From information which has reached us through the blockade, we are led to believe that neither the Confederate States nor the officers or men of the Confederate cruiser "Tallahassees" owe much to the courtesy of the British authorities at Halifax. It will be seen from the extract which we make from the Halifax *Chronicle* of the 19th, that she was only permitted to remain in port twenty-four hours, now was she, as we learn, allowed to take on board any other supplies than one hundred tons of coal—a mere trifle for a ship of her steam—nothing at all for a cruiser.

The people of Halifax, and even the officials, appeared to be personally friendly to the Confederacy, and private hospitality was freely tendered to the people of the "Tallahassees." But there seemed to be stringent orders from the home government, compelling them to act officially in a very unfriendly manner. Since the failure of the opposition in the British parliament to defeat the ministry by a vote of want of confidence, the unfriendly tone of Earl Russell and his minions has been more decided. With professions of neutrality constantly put into the Queen's mouth, the British ministry are really Northern partisans.

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